[THURSDAY, October 24, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1563.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

Aſſize of BREAD, publiſhed 28th of June, 1771.
Flour at 21*ſ.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz.
for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Do. to weigh — 11½
for 2 Do.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. 0d.
Flour——	21s. 0d.	Pork £.5	1. 0d.
Brown Bread	19s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
Weſt-India Rum	4s. 2d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 4d.	Chocol. per Doz.	18s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	53s. 0ds.	Bees Wax	1s. 9d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood ☞	30s. 0d.
Molaſſes	1s. 11d.	Oak ditto ☞	20s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	16	10	after 6	42	before 6	Laſt ☾. Wedneſday next 9 Afternoon.
FRIDAY	17	10	6	44	6	
SATURDAY	18	11	6	45	6	
SUNDAY	19	12	6	46	6	
MONDAY	20	1	6	47	6	
TUESDAY	21	2	6	48	6	
WEDNESDAY	☾	3	6	50	6	

Days 10 Hours 36 Min. the 24th.

On Sunday Morning arrived the Ship London, Capt. Chambers, from London, by whom we have the London Papers to the 30th of Auguſt—containing the following Advices.

SMYRNA, June 11.

WE have juſt received advice that Ali Bey has gained a conſiderable advantage over the Pachas of Killis and Aleppo, whom Oſman Pacha, of Damaſcus, ſeut to attack him. It is pretended that 6000 of his troops approached towards Damaſcus, and that Oſman Pacha having left 30,000 men to garriſon the place, marched out to head the different diviſions of Aſiatic troops that are upon the march to oppoſe the progreſs of the army from Egypt.

Peterſbourgh, July 28. We this moment receive the agreeable news, that Prince Dolgorucki, after beating a corps of 27,000 Turks, under the walls of Caffa, hath taken that fortreſs, and made priſoner the Seraſkier Pacha of Three Tails, with 1000 Turks who were there in garriſon.

The Turks at the ſame time, abandoned the important Key of the ſea of Aſoph, in the Black Sea, viz. the fortreſs of Jenicola, and the Caſtle of Kertſch. In the former were found upwards of 70 pieces of cannon, beſides grand magazines of arms, ammunition, and proviſion. There remains nothing more for Prince Dolgorucki, than to take the fortreſs of Balaclaw, to be maſter of the whole Crimea; and that fortreſs being ſituated between thoſe of Koſlew and Caffa, which are both in our hands, we hope ſoon to be maſters of it.

Her Imperial Majeſty aſſiſted this morning at the *Te Deum*, which was ſung in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul for theſe new victories.

Peterſbourgh, July 30. The Court hath juſt publiſhed a circumſtantial relation of the ſurpriſing ſucceſs of the Imperial Army in the Crimea; whereby it appears that the loſs of the enemy in the battle which was fought before the ſurrender of Caffa, amounted to upwards of 3500 men, who remained dead on the field, beſides the drowned, and thoſe who were ſlain in the purſuit, and on board the ſhips. The whole camp of the enemy fell into the hands of our troops; and amongſt the immenſe booty which they made, there were 2000 tents, and 30 pieces of cannon. Our loſs is only eſtimated at 50 men wounded.

Peterſbourgh, July 31. In the account publiſhed by authority of our late victory, gained by Prince Dolgorucki, under the walls of Caffa, we are informed, that immediately on our beginning to cannonade the port of Caffa, the Seraſkier Ibrahim ſent an Officer with a letter, offering to ſurrender the place upon allowing him his liberty, and alſo to his attendants; which was refuſed except with reſpect to himſelf, but he was obliged to conſent, and our infantry being put in poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs, and a regiment of huſſars in that of the Port, the Seraſkier left the city, preſented himſelf before Prince Dolgorucki, and ſurrendered up his ſcymiter to him; the Prince immediately returned it, in the name of the Empreſs, in conſideration of his rank and age, which the Seraſkier received at a particular favour, and ſhewed it by a torrent of tears.

Caffa is a very large city, and is very populous; but at Kretſch and Jenicola, the other places taken by our troops, are to be ſeen nothing but miſery and deſtruction.

Warſaw, Aug. 2. We begin again to be apprehenſive of the plague breaking out afreſh. The letters from the parts which were lately infected mention poſitively its being in the Ruſſian Ukrain; and in ſome villages in Volhynia, ſome peaſants have died with ſymptoms which indicate that diſorder. We are aſſured, however, that the proprietors or directors of the villages immediately uſed the neceſſary precautions to prevent its ſpreading, be the diſtemper what it might.

Rome, Aug. 3. The affairs of the Jeſuits are ſtill undetermined, and we are entirely ignorant of the part which his Holineſs has taken with reſpect to them. It is, however, generally thought that he will accede to the inſtances of the Houſe of Bourbon, and particularly that of the Court of Spain.

Warſaw, Aug. 7. The army of Field Marſhal Count Romanzow, which is at Ibrailow, is preparing for ſome ſignal expedition, in order to avail themſelves of the conſternation of the Turks by their conqueſt of the Crimea.

Vienna, Auguſt 7. The Emperor's journey to Hungary is at laſt fixed for the 16th of this month.

Dantzick, Aug. 10. As all apprehenſions of danger from the plague are ceaſed, the precautions, which have hitherto been uſed to prevent the ſpreading of the infection, are diſcontinued.

Franckfort, Aug. 12. Some letters from Saxony mention, that the Greek Merchants eſtabliſhed in that Electorate, have received advice, that the Ruſſians had taken the fortreſs of Oczakow by ſtorm.

Dantzick, Aug. 14. Advices have been received here from different parts of Poland, that the plague has broken out again, not only in the Turkiſh Ukrain, but likewiſe in the province of Volhynia. This unexpected melancholy news has thrown the otherwiſe diſtreſſed inhabitants of Poland into the greateſt conſternation.

Hamburgh, Aug. 16. The waters are fallen ten feet, eleven inches; but, by accounts from Magdeburgh of the height of the water there, we are apprehenſive that, together with that and the continuance of the weſterly winds, the waters will riſe again over the lands, which the Magiſtrates are labouring to free from the inundation.

Berlin, Aug. 17. In the night between the 14th and 15th inſtant, his Pruſſian Majeſty ſet out from his palace of Sans Souci, near Potzdam, for Sileſia, in order to view the troops, &c. in that province, according to the annual cuſtom. His Majeſty is attended in this expedition by the Prince Royal, Lieutenant General Lentulus, and Major General Roſieres; and it is expected his Majeſty will return to Potzdam about the 5th or 6th of next month.

Yeſterday the Princeſs Royal arrived here in perfect health, from Potzdam.

Bruſſels, Aug. 20. In the memory of man never was ſuch weather known as we have had in this country for theſe laſt three weeks. Not many weeks ago we had the greateſt appearance of plenty; but at preſent, from the continual and exceſſive rains that have fallen, and ſtill continue, we have a moſt melancholy proſpect before us; and, indeed, if this bad weather continues but a very little longer, we have every thing to dread. Prayers are offered up in all the Churches for fair weather, and this day the proceſſions will begin. [*Gazette.*]

LONDON,

Auguſt 26. Yeſterday Col. Coote, who arrived on Monday laſt by land from the Eaſt-Indies, was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's, and graciouſly received.

On Sunday the Duke of Glouceſter, being detained by contrary winds, came from aboard the Venus, dined and drank tea at the Rooms at Weymouth, and afterwards returned on board. The ſhip was not gone out of Portland Race on Monday.

The Duke d'Aremberg, who a few days ſince left England, is a Prince of the Empre, and enjoys an eſtate of 30,000l. per annum near Bruſſels at which place he uſually reſides. This Nobleman left Bruſſels with a deſign to viſit England *incog.* but in leſs than a week, being known, his views were fruſtrated, and he was obliged to enter into public life, was preſented at court, and as ſoon after as poſſible left the kingdom.

The Chancellor of France has at length obtained leave for M. de Voltaire to return to his native country. He is accordingly preparing to ſet out for Paris, where this celebrated genius is now likely to end his days.

An ingenious Mathematical Inſtrument-maker in the Minories has invented a moſt curious machine to run without horſes, on an entire new conſtruction, and yet on the moſt ſimple plan.

When the news was brought to Mr. Foot of Sir Francis Blake Delaval's death, he burſt into tears. On Sir Francis being named to Mr. Foote by ſome Ladies in the Boxes, he again expreſſed the ſame ſorrow.—"You may wonder, Ladies, (ſays he,) at this feeling of mine; but Democritus himſelf muſt have felt thus at the loſs of ſuch a friend! Theſe tears are but a poor teſtimony of my gratitude for a life of ſervices received from him, and particularly for the tenderneſſes of days and hours at my bed-ſide, when I loſt my limb at the ſeat of Sir Francis's brother, Lord Mexborough."

It is ſaid Mr. Alderman Wilkes is now buſily employed in ſtudying that great lawyer Coke's Inſtitutes on the laws of England, both common and ſtatute, and has made ſome diſcoveries relative to the Office of Sheriff, which it is thought will be obſerved by all ſucceeding Sheriffs in future ages.

We hear Mr. Alderman Wilkes is at length provided with all the neceſſary requiſites for the important office to which he was lately elected. Mr. Sheriff Baker having given him the chariot in which he himſelf ſerved the laſt year, and Mr. Croſby having lent him the uſe of two of his long-tailed horſes.

It is again reported that the Right Hon. Thomas de Grey, Eſq; is going to reſign, on account of his bad ſtate of health.

We are informed that the Majority have acquieſced to ſeveral popular meaſures propoſed towards a coalition, but that many others have been rejected by them.

This day Edward Twine Carpenter, the Printer, was enlarged from his two month's impriſonment, in Wood ſtreet Compter, for taking up John Wheble, of Peter noſter-row, Book ſeller, by virtue of his Majeſty's Royal proclamation; Mr. Moor's new invented coach attended, in which, Mr. Carpenter, rode in triumph. It is obſervable, that though Mr. Carpenter has been impriſoned and fined, he has not yet received the 50l. promiſed by the above Proclamation.

A report prevails at the Coffee-houſes about the change, that a treaty, of an important nature, has been lately negotiated, between the republic of Genoa, and the court of Madrid,

Monday morning the French Ambaſſador, Le Count de Guigne, ſuddenly ſet out for Paris, without taking leave. And

Yeſterday morning his horſes were ſent after him. All the furniture in his late dwelling houſe in great George-ſtreet, is ſold.

Sir Robert Bernard and col. Barre are expected in London the firſt or ſecond week in next month.

They write from Dublin that five tranſports are now loading proviſions on the river Liffey for the uſe of the French troops in Corſica.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that the author of Junius is a Barriſter of the Middle Temple, nearly allied to a certain noble Earl, and that the manner of the diſcovery will ſhortly be made public.

The ſailors below bridge, ſays an evening paper, are ſo afraid of preſs warrants, that many of them have deſerted from the Merchant Service, in order to get work on ſhore.

Two houſes were opened laſt week at Wapping for volunteers for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Extract of a Letter from Monaco, Aug. 9.

"It is reported, that the King of Sardinia, on account of his great age, has reſolved to reſign his crown to the hereditary Prince his ſon. His preſent Majeſty was born on the 27th of April, 1701, and aſcended the throne on the reſignation of his father, on the 30th of Sept. 1730.

We are credibly informed, that the inſinuation in the Papers of a ſeparate article in the late peace that the docks and yards of this Kingdom were to

be inſpected by the French, in order that no more than fifty ſhips of the line ſhould be in commiſſion at one time, are entirely groundleſs.

Auguſt 30. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador has not as yet received his letters of recall from Madrid, though ſuch a thing, it is ſaid, is hourly expected to happen, as the King of Spain has nominated him to a command in his naval department.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Sept. 3.

One of the Oneyda Chiefs, (with 7 Mohawks, 6 Cherokees, and 16 Catawbas) is arrived here from the Cherokee country. He has been at the Ohio, and has ſettled matters between the Engliſh and 29 different tribes, from all of whom he has produced belts of wampum, as tokens of friendſhip. Since his arrival he has had ſeveral conferences with his Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and propoſes returning ſoon to his own country, by the way of Philadelphia.

Sept. 13. Yeſterday died here the Oneyda Chief, above mentioned.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, July 20.

"We have juſt received advice, that Mr. Boyden's Sloop is taken by the Spaniards, with a full load of Turtle, and that the Turtlers to the number of 32 men, were carried to St. Domingo, as Slaves. Mr. Thomas Law's ſchooner was at the ſame place, and fearing the ſame fate, cut and run."

Sept. 19. Laſt Sunday his Majeſty's frigate the Tartar, of 28 guns, Edward Meadows, Eſq; Commander, anchored off this Bar, in 9 weeks from Plymouth, having on board his Excellency, the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Mountagu, our Governor, with his Lady and Son. Next day he came up in a pilot boat. He was ſaluted by the Tartar, at his leaving her, by Fort Johnſon, as he paſſed it, and by the ſeveral Baſtions here, and his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, at his landing. The bells were rang from morning till night, and every countenance expreſſed ſatisfaction and joy upon the return of this worthy Governor. On his arrival with his Lady, they were viſited by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady, and ſince by all the principal inhabitants, who had opportunity, with compliments of congratulation.

The next day the General Aſſembly of this province, (which have done no buſineſs theſe twelve months) met, according to prorogation, and this day his Excellency opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, in which he informed the Aſſembly that his Majeſty had ſent over his Royal inſtructions, confirming the temporary boundary line that had been run between this province and North Carolina, and ordered it be further extended to the Indian boundary, in a line nearly ſimilar to that which we have been ſoliciting for. That as this is an event of the greateſt conſequence to this province, he is perſuaded it will meet with thoſe returns of duty and gratitude to our *moſt gracious* Sovereign, which is due for this *particular inſtance of his paternal care* and attention to the intereſt of this colony;———That the diſſentions that have ſo long unhappily ſubſiſted in this country, cannot but be very prejudicial to it in general, and the injuſtice ariſing to individuals from the total ſtop put to public credit, they muſt all be very ſenſible of: He therefore flattered himſelf, that they would then proceed to buſineſs, with that cool deliberation that would do credit to themſelves, and alleviate the hardſhips that many private perſons have ſuffered by ſo long a delay;——That he aſſures them he is returned to this province ſolicitous of its welfare, and deſirous of concurring with them in every meaſure for its advantage, *and that is not repugnant to the King's inſtructions.*

On this ſpeech, both houſes, on the ſecond day after, preſented addreſſes, wherein, after the uſual complements of congratulation, &c. they both expreſs their thankfulneſs for the boundary line, and each declared that the diſſentions ſo long ſubſiſting in the province, are no way chargeable upon them.

In two paragraphs of the addreſs of the commons houſe, they expreſs themſelves as follows:—"The experience, Sir, we have heretofore had of your conduct, the attention and application you have given to the duties of your ſtation, the due regard you have paid to the juſt prerogatives of the crown, *not encroaching on the privileges of the people*, are the moſt *convincing proofs to us*, that your declaration of being *returned to this province, ſolicitous for the welfare of it*, is founded on the *rectitude and purity of your intentions*, and is the *genuine dictate* of a *good* and *benevolent heart*."

"The diſſentions that have ſo long unhappily ſubſiſted in this country, it muſt be confeſſed, have been prejudicial to it in general, and injurous to individuals in particular; but we flatter ourſelves, that a candid, impartial, unprejudiced examination and enquiry into the original cauſe which has produced them, will abundantly vindicate the conduct of the commons houſe of aſſembly."

The council aſſure his Excellency, that they ſhall with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, enter upon the public buſineſs, and concur with the other branches of the legiſlature, in every meaſure conducive to the true intereſt of the province.

The commons houſe—"That they ſhall pay the utmoſt deference to his Excellency's recommendation, and proceed to buſineſs with that cool deliberation that makes the publick welfare its chief object, in hopes that the hardſhips that many private perſons have ſuffered, may be removed, not at all doubting your Excellency's concurrence in every meaſure that may be for the advantage of the province, conſiſtent with a due regard to *the eſtabliſhed mode of proceeding, and the proper rights of the people.*"

Sept. 24. His Majeſty's ſhip Tartar, Capt. Meadows, after taking in ſome neceſſaries of which ſhe is in want, is to proceed to Boſton.

The Hon. Daniel Moore, Eſq; and Sir John Colleton, Bart. having reſigned their ſeats in council, the vacancies therein have been filled up.

We hear another aſſiſtant Judge is appointed for this province and may be ſoon expected.

This day arrived here his Majeſty's ſloop Bonetta, from Boſton.

Sept. 26. His Excellency Governor Martin of North-Carolina, beſides the uſual proclamations, for continuing public officers, &c. and one for proroguing the Aſſembly to the 25th of November, has publiſhed three others, which if properly enforced, will do him great honour, viz.

One enjoining the ſtricteſt Execution of the Laws againſt drunkenneſs, blaſphemy, profane ſwearing and curſing, lewdneſs, profanation of the ſabbath, and other diſſolute and immoral practices.

Another, in the following words, in the King's name.

"Whereas it has been repreſented to us, that exorbitant fees are demanded and taken in the public offices of ſeveral of our colonies, to the great oppreſſion of our ſubjects and the ſcandal of our government. It is our royal will and pleaſure, and we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and require all public officers whatſoever, within our province of North-Carolina, in their reſpective ſtations, not to demand or receive any other fees for public buſineſs tranſacted in their offices, than what have been eſtabliſhed by proper authority, on pain of our royal diſpleaſure, of being removed from the ſaid offices, and proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity of the Law, &c." Dated 22d Auguſt, 1771.

Another, as follows, by the Governor,

"Whereas by his Majeſt'y royal proclamation of this date, all public officers are ſtrictly enjoined, not to demand or take any other or greater fees in their reſpective offices, than have been eſtabliſhed by proper authority: I have thought fit to publiſh this proclamation, hereby requiring all public officers of this province, forthwith to affix up in their ſeveral offices, tables of their fees, to the end that all perſons may know the ſame: And I do hereby further require the ſaid officers, to certify to me, without delay, that they have complied herewith; and that they do at the ſame time, deliver in to me, copies of the tables of their reſpective fees ſo affixed up in their ſeveral offices, ſigned by the principal, or his lawful deputy in each office, in which, they ſhall diſtinguiſh thoſe that are appointed by law, from ſuch as are by cuſtom only; and herein they are not to fail, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril, &c."

The Spaniſh ſnow which put into Cape Lookout Bay, in North Carolina, is ſailed from thence.—She left above 100 Spaniards behind, ſome of whom went in an Engliſh brig, Capt. Williams, directly for Cadiz; others are gone to Virginia, and ſome to other Engliſh colonies, all well provided with caſh.

The uncommonly fine weather during the preſent hurricane ſeaſon, affords a pleaſing proſpect to the planters, of making many thouſand barrels of rice more than was expected, and that the crop will be large, notwithſtanding the great loſſes by freſhes in May and June,

Quantity of rice ſhipped from this port, from the firſt day of November laſt, 130,417 tierces.

Price of rice £. 3 : 10, per hundred.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

Capt. Chambers left the Downs the 1ſt September, and arrived here the 19th of October, and brought the following Paſſengers, viz. Richard Murray, Capt. Sowerby of the Royal Train of Artillery, Enſign George Melham, of the 10th Regiment, Mr. Rouert, and his Lady, Capt. Careleton, Mr. Aſhfield, and Mr. Perry.

The 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 32, 35. Long. 57, 26. Capt. Chambers ſpoke with the Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Flannery, from Antigua and St. Kitts, for London, 14 Days out, with the following Paſſengers, all well, viz. Mr. Thomas Martin, Mr. Francis Martin and Mr. Edward Tyley.

The 24th of Auguſt ſailed from Cowes, the Recovery, Bull, for Philadelphia, the Sally, Townſend, and the Daniel, Bryſon, for New-York,

Friday the 18th Inſt. was held at the Queen's Head Tavern in New-York, a Grand Lodge of the moſt ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free* and *Accepted Maſons*; when a Commiſſion from the Right Honourable Lord Blaney, Grand Maſter of England, appointing Sir John Johnſon, Bart. Grand Maſter of Maſons for the Province of New-York, was preſented to George Harriſon, Eſq; then Grand Maſter; and received with the general Approbation of the Brethren. After the Commiſſion was read, he was immediately in due Form inveſted with the Badges of that *important Office*, and placed in the Chair, agreeable to the Rites and Uſages practiſed upon ſuch ſolemn Occaſions, by that reſpectable and Catholic Society. In *theſe Ceremonies* he was aſſiſted by the Right Honourable Lord Drummond, and Colonel Johnſon. After the Inſtalment was over, an elegant Entertainment was given to all the Members, and to ſeveral other Gentlemen, Maſons, who had been permitted to be preſent. The Evening was concluded with that Feſtivity and Mirth which are the never failing Attendants upon Friendſhip and good Cheer.

Laſt Night arrived the Ship Earl of Dunmore Capt. Lawrance, who left London the 4th September, Mr. Lindley Murray, of this City Merchant and his Lady are among the Paſſengers. The Papers by Capt. Lawrance to the 2d of Sept. contain nothing remarkable, more then thoſe by Capt. Chambers, except that one Dudley and one Britain have confeſſed themſelves to be concern'd in the late Fire at Portſmouth, which it is ſaid was procured by the French, with the connivance of ſome people of Note in England. Dudley it was ſaid, was to be ſent to Portſmouth, to confront ſome Accomplices there. On his Information, Britain was taken up and confined in Reading Gaol. He owns being concern'd, and ſays he was hired; has written Letters to two noble Lords in Adminiſtration, daring them to bring him to a Trial; intimating that People of too high Rank are concern'd, to ſuffer an Inquiry to be made, and offering to ſuffer as a principal if he does not prove this Charge. (Time, and Room admit no more)

Boſton, October 17. The Beaver Man of War is ſail'd for Newport, to take under her Care the Spaniſh Regiſter Ship lately put in there in Diſtreſs. She was bound from St. Domingo to Cadiz, and in a violent Gale about the 1ſt Inſt diſmaſted, and put into New-London to refit. And on the 18th, the Capt. and ſome of the Officers, were come to New-Haven in Connecticut. On the 9th, Captain Cotton of Middletown in a Brig from the Weſt Indies bound to New-London, ran a ſhore on Narraganſet Beach, and was entirely loſt, with Part of her Cargo, but the People ſaved. There had been violent Gales at Turks Iſland.

[The Arrival of ſeveral late Veſſels, obliges us to defer the Impartialiſt, with ſeveral other Pieces, Advertiſements, &c.]

ARRIVALS

At Philadelphia, *Capt Somerville, from London and Guilton, from Cork.* From New-York, *Capt. Stot at Oporto, New-York. Height, at Dover; Carnarvon, Salmon; York, Prevoſt, at Gravesend; Polly, Thomſon, at Falmouth; Prince of Wales, M Kinzie, in* 30 *Days at Dublin.*

HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,

On HUNTER's-QUAY,

Has juſt imported in the Brig Friendſhip, Capt. Lewis, from Briſtol, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit;

STRIPED Duffels
Cloth colour'd, blue and white, green and pink tammies
Callamancoes different colours
Camblets and ſtuffs
Black, blue and pink durants
Forreſt cloths
Bath and beaver coating
Knives and forks
Sciſſars and penknives
Braſs ink pots
Yellow and white metal buttons
Laquer'd buttons
Gilt do.
6-4, blue, brown and mix'd cloths
White and ſpotted baize
Womens black mitts
Quality and ſhoe binding
White, yellow, and red flannels
Emboſs'd ſerge, German do.
Everlaſting, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, Sugar in Hogſheads and Barrels, Molaſſes and New-York Rum. 3 6

JOHN J. ROOSEVELT,

Hath for ſale, at his ſtore in Maiden-Lane, the following articles, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe;

LOOKING glaſſes, ſconces and dreſſing glaſſes; a large aſſortment of cut and plain decanters, wine glaſſes, ale glaſſes, ſalts, fruit plates, ſalad bowls, caſters; an elegant aſſortment of china jars and beakers, japan'd tea boards, tea cheſts, bread baſkets, plate warmers, bottle ſtands, tea tongs, iron cheſts; a variety of pictures, and paper hangings, writing paper, ſealing wax, wafers, ink powder, pocket books, Ware's beſt ſnuff, Kite's foot tobacco, long and ſhort Briſtol pipes, long glazed do. ſmall black and white glaſs beads, ſpectacles, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 11 by 13, 12 by 16, 13 by 16 beſt crown window glaſs; white lead ground in oil, dry do. Spaniſh brown ground in oil, dry do. yellow oaker ground in oil, dry do. verdigris ground in oil; red lead, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, white vitriol, litharge, umber, whiting, painting bruſhes, linſeed oil, ſpirits of turpentine, Harlaem oil, ſweet oil, double and ſingle refin'd loaf ſugar, lump do. chocolate, &c. &c.

PHINEAS M'INTOSH,

Has juſt imported in the Ship London, Captain Chambers, and other Veſſels from Europe, a neat and general Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon—Such as,

COATINGS, Red, Blue and claret coloured
Knapt frizes all colours and different prices
Blankets, Rugs
Flannels
Swanſkins, ſpotted
Fear-naughts
Broad cloths
Fine hair ſhags
Shalloons, tammies
Durants, callimancoes
Breeches pieces, ſtockings, linens, checks
Callicoes, with many other articles proper for country ſtores

They will be ſold on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, or credit, at his ſtore in the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Durham, in King-Street. 3 6

HALLETT and HAZARD,

Have just imported in the Ships Hope, Dutchess of Gordon, Lady Gage, and London, from London, a large assortment of Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, for Cash or on the usual Credit;

SHALLOONS
Ratinets
Calamancoes
Durants
Tammies
Lastings
Strip'd, check'd and clouded cambletees
Blue, green and brown broad camblets
Black and crimson figur'd worsted drawboys
Fine white figur'd do.
Bombazeen
Crapes
Colour'd and masquerade do.
Fine black and colour'd dorsetteens
Check'd and spotted Venetians
Fine figured cantoons
Do. cotton, sattinets, black, and white
Fine figur'd and corded dimity
Died pillows
Table cloths
Bed bunts and ticking
Cotton counterpanes
3-4, 7-8, yd. wide, yard and 3-8. and 6-4 checks
Bucktams
Glazed linens
Marking canvas
Printed lineas
Callicoes, cottons
Chintzes
Cambricks
Plain, Pistol, Flower'd } Lawns
Tandem Sileslas
Dowlas
Russia sheeting
Irish linen
White drilling
Silk and cotton romal, Bandannoe, Mallabar, Barcelona, Printed, Ghenting, Scots and Black gauze } handkerchiefs
Tiffany
Black, and white plain and figur'd gauzes
Alamode
Broad Persians
Peelong sattin
Black, white, blue and rose colour'd peelongs
India and English taffaties
Plain and striped muslin
Nankeens
Mens superfine white and marbled ribb'd worsted hose
Womens white and blue do.
Mens and womens thread and cotton do.
Black and coloured knit patterns
Black and colour'd silk and worsted mitts
Womens and childrens white and purple mitts and gloves
Black, colour'd and figur'd RIBBONS, a great variety
Silk ferrets
Quality, shoe and coat } Bindings

A very large assortment of
COATINGS
Frizes
Striped and rose blankets
Baizes
Bearskins

Gartering
Cap, apron and strip'd tapes
Knee garters
Scots and colour'd threads
Sewing silks
Fans and laces
Black and white laces
Dutch laces
Scarlet cord
Shirt buttons and bobbin
Wax and French pearl necklaces
Small black beads
4, 4½ lb. and large brass pins
Ivory combs
Gold basket, Campaign and Death Head } Buttons
Gilt and lacquer'd buttons
Scarf twist
Black and white, and grey and white ermin
Chip hats
Temple and common spectacles
Looking glasses
Thimbles
Sewing and darning needles
Snuff boxes
Writing, bonnet and press paper
Wafers, ink powder
Testaments
Blank books
Brass ink pots
Shoe and knee buckles and chapes
Cut teaus, penknives
Knives and forks
Cork screws
Plain and jointer irons
Hammers, augers
Saws, iron squares
Gimblets, gouges
Chisels, firmers
Box rules
Compasses
Awl hafts and blades
Shoe knives
Nippers, pincers
Bridle bits
Saddlers setts
Stirrop irons
Curry combs
Girth and straining webb
Globe, tuff, chain and staple nails
Half hunters and twig whips
Small nails, tacks and brads
Iron and card wire
Hinges, locks
Sash pullies and lines
Bed and wood screws
Brass cocks
Candlesticks
Handles and escutcheons
Thumb latches, knob do.
Brass knobs
Cloak pins
Shovels and tongs
Fish hooks, knitting pins
Iron mills to grind Indian corn
Long and short frying pans
Black-smiths vises
Anvils, spades
Shovels, mill saws
Sad irons
Blister'd steel
Milled lead—Nails, glass
Brass kettles, &c.
Corks, nutmegs 3 6
Rugs and coverlids
Bath coatings
Blue, scarlet, crimson and mix'd broad cloths
Shot, &c.

JOHN MORTON,

Has just imported by the London, Capt. Chambers, and other late Vessels from London, Bristol, Hull and Liverpool, a neat Assortment of Goods, well adapted to the Season, which he will dispose of on very low Terms for Cash or Credit, at his Store near the Fly-Market,

Amongst which are,

BROAD CLOTHS of all colours from 8 s. to 33 s. per yard
Blue and red duffels
Red, Blue, Grey, Brown } Coatings
Frizes
Penniston
Fear-naughts
Green, Red } Baize
Green and spotted rugs
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 } Rose blankets
Striped do.
Emboss'd serges
Rattinets and shalloons
Plain and striped camblets and cambletees
Tobinet and featherett
Dorseteens
Scarlet broad cloth for cloaks
Red, Yellow, Crimson, Scarlet, White } Flannels
Blue everlastings
Black and white crapes
¾ yard, ell } Bombazeens
Black ruffel
Cloth coloured do.
Oznaburgs
Irish sheeting
Cambricks and lawns
A quantity of callicoes, cottons and chintzes newest patterns
Black, Blue, Green, Red, Pink, Striped, Cloth coloured } Persians
Black, Blue, Brown } Taffaties
White farsnet
Plain and figured black modes
Plain spotted and flowered sattins and peelongs
Womens black velvet
Black crow, blue, green, pink, scarlet and cloth coloured sewing silk
Coat and quality bindings of all colours
7-8, and yard wide Irish linen
7-8, yd. wide, yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks
A neat assortment of ribbons
Mens boys and childrens beaver, castor and felt hats
Wire and mould shirt buttons
Black gimp and fringe
Green and cloth coloured grazets
Cotton and chintz bed furniture
Blue and white furniture callico
Blue, green, scarlet and yellow furniture checks
3-4 wide ticken
Bed bunts of all sizes
Mens buckskin and shammy gloves
Womens white, purple, crimson and cloth coloured kid, lamb and shamey gloves and mits
Mens plain and ribb'd worsted stockings
Mens and womens cotton do.
Womens silk gloves and mits of different colours
Men and womens silk stockings
New silk romal, Cotton do., Lungee, Bandanno, Black Barcelona, Blue and white spotted linen } Handkerchiefs
Plain and sprigged lutestrings and ducapes of all colours
Clouting diaper and toweling
Black drawboys
Common and best basket buttons
Bar lead and shot
Pins and needles
Knitting do.
Knives and forks
Cutteau and pen-knives
Scotch & cloth coloured threads
Darning do.
Shoemakers spunnel
Muffs and tippets
Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 } Window glass
Iron and brass wire
Writing paper and quills

CHINA,

Blue and white and enamel'd table setts, complete
Blue and white, and enamel'd tea table do.
Blue and white and enamel'd oval and long odd dishes all sizes
Baking and salad dishes
Large and small tureens with and without dishes
Blue and white, and enamel'd plates
Blue and white and enamel'd bowls, from 1 pint to 2 gallons
Blue and white and enamel'd common and breakfast cups and saucers, with and without handles
Blue and white and enamel'd ½ pint bojons with saucers
Blue and white, and enamel'd tea pots
Blue and white, and enamel'd sugar dishes

LOOKING GLASSES and SCONCES
A neat assortment plain and gilt fram'd

TWO new Dwelling Houses now building, at the Corner of Hunter's-Quay, Wall-Street, to be let and enter'd the First of May next. Inquire of Doctor WM. BROWNEJOHN. 3 6

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Wench, with her Female Child: The Wench is 18 Years of Age, this Country born; she can be well recommended for her Honesty and Sobriety, can Wash and Iron; is handy with the Needle, and can do all Sorts of House Work. The Owner has no Employ for her. Inquire of the Printer. 53 56

October 22, 1771.

A CAUTION to the PUBLIC.

ABOUT the 3d inst. a small young man, who call'd his Name Ward, (in Company with two others, who went by the Names of Thompson and Johnson) came to my Store in Fairfield and passed a Five Pound Bill, which proved to be a Counterfeit of the last Emission of New-York Money Bills; and it is thought these Men had with them Counterfeit Money of all Sorts, of New-Jersey, and New-York Bills, and Dollars. Ward is about 6 Feet 5 Inches high, had on a short brown lapelled Coat, a red double breasted Waistcoat, and black Breeches. Thompson, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, thin Visage, black Complexion and Hair; had on a dark brown broad Cloth Coat, and a striped Waistcoat. Johnson, about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, fair Complection, light Hair, and had on a light blue Coat. Whoever detects and brings these Fellows to Justice, will do a Benefit to the Public.

3 6 JOSEPH HANFORD.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Trustees of Queen's College, in New Jersey, at their Meeting in May last, (the Honourable Frederick Smith, Esq; presiding) did fix said College at the City of New-Brunswick, and at their last Meeting, held according to appointment of the former, on the fifth of this Instant, at the Place aforesaid, (his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; presiding) it was unanimously agreed, that in order to carry this Institution into immediate Execution, an able well qualified Person be elected and appointed Tutor, to instruct the Students who shall offer themselves, in the learned Languages, liberal Arts and Sciences, in order to prepare them for the usual Degrees; and for that Purpose elected, constituted, and appointed, Mr. Frederick Frelinghousen, who is also to teach the English Language grammatically. The Trustees have likewise ordered that the Revd. Messieurs John Light, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, and Johannis M. Van Harlingen together with the Tutor aforesaid, do take upon them the Government and Direction of said Institution, until a well qualified President can be procured. The Publick is therefore notified, that the said College will be opened on the second Tuesday of November next, at the Place appointed, where proper Attendance will be given. It is supposed that the Character of the Gentleman appointed Tutor is become so well known, by discovering his singular Genius in the Course of his Studies at Nassau Hall, (where he had a liberal Education) that it needs no farther Recommendation from us.—The Public may depend upon finding good and sufficient Board at private Houses at said Place, and as cheap (if not cheaper) than at any other Places where Colleges are erected. —As said College is calculated to promote Learning in general for the good of the Community, therefore the Gentlemen Students may expect to be treated with becoming Candour, without any Discrimination with Respect to their Religious Sentiments; and will also have Opportunity to attend the divine Worship of different Denominations in said City.—The Students offering themselves to enter said College, shall be admitted into such of the Classes as they shall be qualified for.

By Order of the Trustees.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk.

New-Brunswick, the 10th Oct. 1771. 3 6

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER purposes, *if encouraged*, to teach the English Language grammatically. And, for the Satisfaction of those who may be disposed to encourage such a necessary Mode of Education, as that of instructing Youth, in the grammatical Knowledge of their native Tongue, confessedly is; he gives the following Sketch of the Plan which he has adopted.—When the Pupil can read fluently and write a legible Hand, he will be taught the English Accidence, or the Properties of the Parts of Speech, as divided and explained by the latest and most eminent English Grammarians; that is, DOCTOR LOWTH, DOCTOR PRIESTLEY, and others. After which, he will be taught how to parse disjunctively; then modally, and instructed in the Rules of English Syntax; and, when he is sufficiently skilled in them, to account for the Construction of Sentences in general, he will receive Lessons of false Spelling and irregular Concord, &c. taken from some classic Author, but rendered ungrammatical for the Purpose of trying his Judgment. When he has reduced these as near their Originals, as his Knowledge of Grammar will permit; he will be shewn all such Irregularities as may have escaped his Notice, either in the orthographical, or syntactical Part. These Lessons will also be selected from different Authors on various Subjects; and frequently, from the Works of those who are the most celebrated for the Elegance of their epistolary Writings; as this Kind of Composition, is acknowledged to be as difficult as any, and of greater Utility. The erroneous Part, in every Lesson, will likewise be modified. At one Time, it will consist of false Spelling alone—At another, of only false Concord—The next, perhaps, will consist of both—The 4th may not be composed of either of them; but may contain some Inaccuracies, or Vulgarisms, &c.—The 5th may retain all the foregoing Improprieties, and the last, none of them, of which the Pupil needs not be apprised, for Reasons that are too evident to require a Recital. To the preceding Exercises, will succeed others on the Nature and Use of Transposition—The Ellipses of all the Parts of Speech, as used by the best Writers, together with the Use of synonymous Terms—A general Knowledge of all which, joined to Practice, will enable Youth to avoid the many orthographical Errors, Barbarisms, inelegant Repetitions, and manifest Solecisms, which they are, otherwise, liable to run into, and, in Time, render them masters of an easy, elegant Style, by which Means they will become capable of conveying their Sentiments with Clearness and Precision, in a concise and agreeable Manner; as well with Reputation to themselves, as Delight to their Friends.—Lastly, tho' the Pointing of a Discourse requires riper Judgment, and a more intimate Acquaintance with the syntactical Order of Words and Sentences, than the Generality of Youth can be possessed of, to which may be added, the unsettled State that Punctuation itself is really in; so that very few precise Rules can be given, without numerous Exceptions, which would rather embarrass than assist the Learner: Yet, some general Directions may be given, in such a Manner, as greatly to facilitate so desirable an Acquisition; and they will be attended to on the Part of the Tutor, in Proportion to the Susception of the Pupil. But he doth not mean to insinuate, that the most tractable, of mere Youth, can be *perfected* in all the Varieties of the Language in a few Quarters, as *Perfection* is not to acquired by Instruction alone, any more than it is by Practice without Instruction. On the Contrary, he knows, that it is a Work which requires considerable Time and close Application, on the Part of the Pupil; as well as great Care and much Labour, on the Part of the Teacher; and that all hasty Performances in Grammar, have a greater Tendency to raise a slender Superstructure, than lay a permanent Foundation. Much more might be said on the Advantages resulting from this Mode of Education, were they not so very plain, that they scarcely require mentioning, and that this is only a Sketch. However, it may not be amiss to observe, that the Pupils, by continually searching of their Dictionaries, in Quest of Primitives and their Derivations, as well as the constituent Parts of compound Terms; besides learning the Dependance that their native Language has on itself; will also treasure up in their Memories a vast Stock of Words, from the purest Writers: And, what is of infinitely more Value, their just Definitions; as every One of this Class will have Johnson's Dictionary in Octavo. Therefore, if it be true, that 'He who knows most Words, will have most Ideas,' and that on the 'Right Apprehension of Words, depends 'the Rectitude of our Sentiments,'—May it not be presumed, that such a Plan, in its full Extent, bids fair for improving the Minds of Youth in necessary Knowledge, and consequently, is likely to produce intelligent Men, and useful Citizens?—The Consideration of which, is, with all due Deference, most humbly submitted to the *respectable Public*; by its greatly obliged and very humble Servant,

H. Hughes.

P. S. He purposes, as soon as Opportunity will permit, to publish a Series of Ratios; calculated for converting, *by Multiplication alone*, any Sum of New-York Currency, or the Currency of any other Colony, into Sterling; but may be equally useful for finding the Value of a lower Currency in a higher; when the Difference between them increases, or decreases, as it does between Sterling and Currency.

N. B. His Evening School began about the Middle of last Month.

New-York, October 14th, 1771. 53 56

Another *Cheap Shop and Store*, commenc'd for the benefit of the publick, by

PETER T. CURTENIUS,

At the sign of the Golden-Anvil and Hammer, in the Broad-Way, near the ruins of Oswego-Market;

WHO has imported from the fountain head, in the last vessels from England, A large and general assortment of winter and summer goods, both for men and women's ware, all which he will sell (except rugs, blankets, duffles, hats, and a few other low priced bulky articles) for a bare cent. by the piece; and he will sell by retail, for the cash on the nail, at as small a profit as the cheapest of the cheapest shops; which he is enabled to do, as he imports the principal part of his goods from the makers.—*Also*, He has imported a general assortment of ironmongery, &c. &c. which he will sell vastly cheap by wholesal or retail—*Likewise*, POT ASH KETTLES; all sorts of hollow ware, iron backs, &c. &c. &c. made at the New-York Air Furnace, sold at the same place as usual. 3 6

POET'S CORNER.

To the PRINTER.

AS no age, I am apt to believe, was ever more diſſolute and abandoned than the preſent, and as Iſaac Bickerſtaff, Eſq; in one of his Tatlers has laid it down as a maxim, that intemperance, riot, and exceſs, deſtroy more than the ſword, I flatter myſelf the under-written inſtimable Noſtrum, long ſince moſt generouſly offered to the public gratis, will, at this juncture, meet with a favourable reception. 'Tis a preſcription, in reality, worth its weight in gold, though it has long lain neglected; and therefore I humbly hope you will be graciouſly pleaſed to receive it pro Bono Publico, without any ſiniſter or ſelf-intereſted view, as it was originally intended. Your compliance in this particular will much oblige many, beſides your conſtant reader, and occaſional correſpondent.

ÆSCULAPIUS.

HEAR now a Rhiming Quack,—who ſpurns your wealth,
And gratis gives a ſure Receipt for health.
No more thus idly roam o'er ſea and land,
When lo! a ſoveregn remedy's at hand:—
'Tis temperance,—trite ſtuff!——'Tis faſting then,
Heav'n antidote againſt the ſins of men.
Foul luxury's the cauſe of all your pain;
To ſcour th' obſtructed glands—abſtain, abſtain!
Faſt, and take reſt!—ye candidates for ſleep,
Who, from high food, tormenting vigils keep:
Faſt, and be fat!—thou ſtarv'ling in a gown:—
Ye bloated, faſt!—I'll warrant it brings you downe
Ye nymphs that pine o'er chocolate and rolls,
Hence take freſh bloom, freſh vigour to your ſouls—
Faſt, and fear not!—you'll need nor drop nor pill:—
Hunger may ſtarve—exceſs is ſure to kill.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

At his ſtore in Maiden-Lane,

Has juſt imported, a variety of the following goods, which he will ſell upon the loweſt terms for caſh, ſhort credit, or country produce, wholeſale or retail;

A Neat aſſortment of faſhionable brocades
Strip'd and plain lutеſtrings
Strip'd and plain mantuas
Changeable ſilks
Damaſk
Black, ſpotted and figured ſattins
White figur'd ditto
Black, white, blue and green peelongs
Alamode
Servanets and Perſians
Superfine broad cloth
Fine Bath beavers
Dreſs'd ſerge
Bearſkins
Ratinets——Shalloons
Green, Red, Blue } Pennеſtones
Naps
Duffels
Oznaburgs
Ribbons of all ſorts
Black cravats
Black Barcelona
Black mode and
White ſarſnet handkerchiefs
Red and white flannel
Callimancoes
Durants
Tammies
Plain and ſtript camblets
Croſs-bar'd ditto
Callicoes
Cottons
Chintzes
Printed linen
Copper plate bed furniture
Cambricks
Plain and ſprigg'd muſlin
Plain lawns
Sprigg'd lawn aprons and handkerchiefs
Flower'd, ſtript and plain Ghenting
Check'd and plain Ghenting handkerchiefs
Plain and flower'd gauze
Iriſh ſheeting
Iriſh and Scotch linens
White drilling
Brown linen
3-4 7-8, and yard wide cotton and linen check
Bed furniture check
Cotton counterpanes
Bed bunts and bed tickings
Dy'd pillows and fuſtians
White jeans and jennets
Fine figur'd drawboys
Plain and corded dimities
Clouting diaper
Glazed linen
Mens ſilk, cotton, thread, and worſted hoſe
3, 4, and 6 thread black and buff breeches parferas
4, and 4½ pins
Sewing ſilk
Scotch and Flemiſh thread
Black, blond and Dutch lace
Writing paper
Fans
Fine chip hats
Ditto for covering
Scotch carpets
Check handkerchiefs
Mens ſhoes and pumps
Womens ſilk mits
Spotted ermine
Felt hats
Sailors bound ditto
Shoe, Knee, Stock } Buckles
Scotch ſnuff
Congo tea
Pearl barley
Rice
Old Madeira wine
Teneriff ditto
Old Jamaica ſpirits
Geneva in caſes
London porter in bottles
With a variety of other articles, too tedious to be inſerted 2 5

New-York, King's-College, 16th Oct. 1771.

THE Medical Lectures will begin on Monday the 4th of Nov. next, in the following Order,

The Theory of Phyſic, by Dr. MIDDLETON.
Anatomy, by Dr. CLOSSY.
Chirurgery, with a complete Courſe of Operations upon the Human Body, by Dr. JONES.
The Practice of Phyſic, by Dr. S. BARD.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by Dr. MIDDLETON.

N. B. The Introductory Lectures to the different Claſſes will be public, as uſual.

The firſt Lecture will be delivered in the College-Hall, by Dr. Middleton, upon a general Medical Subject, at 12 o'Clock preciſely, where the Doors will be open for all Gentlemen who will pleaſe there to attend. 2 5

RAN away laſt Monday the 14th, inſtant, from the ſubſcriber living in Iriſh-ſtreet: a high Dutch ſervant girl named Catherine Araway Guſtan, about 16 years of age, ſhort and well made, brown hair and pretty much mark'd with the ſmall pox, had on when ſhe went away, 1 black and white ſtuff petticoat, 1 red and white callico do. 1 oznaburgs ſhort gown, 1 ſhort red cloak, black bonnett, a pair of ſtockings and ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have two Dollars reward if taken in the city, and 20ſ. if taken out of the city, and other reaſonable charges paid by me,

GEORGE CAMPBELL,
or the Printer hereof.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour, or carry off the ſaid girl, as they ſhall anſwer it at their peril. 2 5

Juſt imported in the Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Hull, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

In QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly,

A large and neat aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon, Amongſt which are, viz.

BLUE, brown and drab colour'd broad cloths,
Blue, red & cloth colour'd coatings
Devonſhire kerſeys,
Plains and baiſes,
Bearſkins and Bath coatings,
Indian blankets,
Red and white flannels,
Emboſs'd ditto,
Red, blue and yellow ſerges,
Spotted ſwanskins,
Rugs and blankets,
Serge denims and everlaſtings,
Camblets and cambletees,
Callimancoes and durants,
Rattinets and ſhalloons,
Mens and womens cotton and worſted hoſe,
Callicoes and cottons,
India chintzes and Patna's,
Pins and needles of all ſorts,
Ink powder and wafers,
Mens and womens, and childrens gloves & mitts,
Sewing ſilks,
Black and coloured breeches patterns,
Cambrick and lawns,
Threads of all ſorts,
Broad and narrow bindings,
India and Engliſh taffeties,
India ell wide Perſians,
Cotton and ſilk romal handkerchiefs,
Printed and check do.
Mantuas, peelongs and ſattins,
Figur'd and black ribbons,
Black, blue and green plaiſtes,
Felt hats of all ſizes,
Bibles and teſtaments,
Watts's pſalms,
Dillworth's ſpelling books, and Primmers,
Writing paper,
Bombazeens and crapes,
7-8, 3d. wide and 3-8 cotton and linen checks,
Strip'd Hollands and bed bunts,
7-8, and 3d. wide Iriſh linens,
Dutch dowlas and garlix,
Tandems and piſtol lawns,
Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Dutch and Britiſh oznaburgs,
Brown rolls and Heſſians
White and brown buckrams,
Wire and mould ſhirt buttons,
3d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Taylor's window glaſs,
London pewter—Diſhes, plates, baſons, quarts, pints,
Table and tea ſpoons,
Knives and forks,
Barlow penknives,
Cutteau and piſtol cap do.
Powder and ſhot——And many other articles, too tedious to mention.

—Likewiſe, Wine, rum, ſugars, moloſſes, nutmegs, pepper, and a few barrels freſh pickled COD FISH. 2 9

SCRIVENER's OFFICE, &c.

Eſtabliſhed in June. 1764,

By JOHN C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, de B. R.

ON whom the Public may rely, for the moſt candid and ſatisfactory Advices in all Caſes of Law and Equity.

Bills, Anſwers, and all other Proceedings in Chancery; Memorials, Petitions, Deeds, Wills, and every other Inſtrument in Writing, drawn effectually to anſwer the Purpoſes intended. *ALSO,*

Deeds and other Writings peruſed—ſatisfactory Opinion given as to their Validity.

Debts recovered in an eaſy, expeditious Manner, at moſt Times, without Law.

Letters of Attorneys Certificates, &c. perfected under the City Seal, or otherwiſe, as occaſion may require.

Executors and Adminiſtrators inſtructed in the due Execution of their Office, whereby to prevent the great Trouble and Expence which often ariſes from the Want of Knowledge therein.

Seafaring Men and other Strangers who many Times meet with Difficulty in Matters not altogether relative to the Law, will be particularly aſſiſted; *and* all other the general Buſineſs of this Office carefully executed with ſtrict Integrity, and the moſt immediate Diſpatch.

☞ Conſiderable Sums of Money to be let on good Security, Bottomry, &c. £. 300 *at 6 per Cent.*

Alſo to be ſold, a very good Negro Wench, about 28 Years old, warranted ſober and honeſt; has one Boy 5 Years, another 3 Years old: Alſo a Wench about 21 Years old, with a Boy 3 Years old, this laſt from the Country. 2 5

DANCING SCHOOL,

WILL be opened at the Houſe of the Subſcriber in Broad-Street on Monday the 28th, Inſtant, to be continned on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays. Ladies taught the Guitar, or Dancing at their own Houſes, by their Humble Servant,

2 5 W. C. HULETT.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

Maryland, Piſcataway, Sept. 30, 1771.

RANAWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 21ſt Inſtant, an Engliſh indented Servant Man named THOMAS PHILIPS, by Trade a Taylor, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a light coloured Frize Coat, bound, trimm'd with Gold Baſket Buttons, unlined, and about half worn, Nankeen Jacket and Breeches, the Button Holes of the Jacket bound with the ſame, a new Dowlas Shirt, Thread Stockings, turned Pumps, and a Felt Hat, commonly cock'd up behind, wears his own black Hair, tied behind, of a dark Complexion, and a grim ſower Look. He ran away ſome Time ago, and then he got inliſted with Soldiers at Baltimore Town, but was apprehended before they left that Place; it is probable he will endeavour to get to Philadelphia, to the Soldiers there. Whoever apprehends ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Gaol, ſo that his Maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges paid if brought home, by

2 5 WILLIAM DUVALL.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

On Tueſday the 10th Day of December next enſuing, or at private Sale any time before;

A Houſe and Lot of ground in Queen-Street, lately belonging to the Eſtate of Mrs. Tieſie Henderſon, (deceaſed) and is now occupied by Meſſrs. John and William Imlay; it is well known for its moſt convenient Situation for a Merchant's Store, which has been kept there for many Years. There will likewiſe be ſold at the ſame Time, or at private ſale, another framed Houſe, belonging to the ſame Eſtate, in King-Street, next Door to the Widow Duane's, and is now in the Tenure of John Smith, Eſq; For Particulars inquire of the Subſcribers.

JOHN IMLAY,
ALEXANDER MOORE,
PETER CORNE.

New-York, Oct. 10, 1771. 2 5

THE Subſcriber having been unanimouſly choſen to ſucceed Mr. Barber, as maſter of the ſchool at New-bridge in Hackinſack, he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to merit the approbation of all concern'd, by his care and attention in the Education of his pupils, whom he will inſtruct in all the neceſſary branches of Engliſh learning, and fit for College in the moſt expeditious and accurate manner.

The ſituation is remarkably healthy and delightful, abounding with the beſt proviſions.

The Scholars may be boarded for £. 14 Pr. Ann. which is from 4 to £ 6 cheaper than at any of the neighbouring ſchools.

The ſchool will be opened on monday next the 24th of October, 1771. by the public's,

moſt obedient humble Servant,

2 5 JOHN WRIGHT.

Machine to dreſs FLOUR.

THE King has been pleaſed to grant unto JOHN MILNE, of Mancheſter, his royal letters patent, for all his colonies in America, &c. for the ſole making and vending his new invented machines, for the dreſſing the flour of wheat, &c. which machines, are found to be of great utility by all perſons who have them in uſe; they not only make the flour look better, but alſo make it uſe better, as they make it more lively, and will diſpatch three times as much buſineſs, in the ſame time, as the common method of bolting with cloths, and they will do that buſineſs at one operation, which, to be done with cloths, requires ſeveral, for they will dreſs fine flour two ſeconds and three ſeconds, and clean the bran at one operation; or they may make two ſorts, or only one ſort of flour, by moving the partitions within the box juſt as the perſon pleaſes who attends it; and conſidering their duration are much cheaper than cloths. *Alſo,* his new invented machines for cleaning wheat, barley, &c. which takes out ſeeds, duſt, &c. and will break and deſtory ſmut-balls, and will give a brightneſs and luſtre to the grain.

The ſaid machines are to be ſold by JOHN MILNE, and Co. at their houſe in Mancheſter; or by applying to James Milne (ſon of the ſaid John Milne) who is now at Capt. Robert Sinclair's, in Maiden-Lane, New-York.

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING had an experience of Mr. Milne's new invented patent machines, for bolting flour and cleaning wheat at my mill where they are now to be ſeen at work, at Long-Iſland, I think it my duty to declare, that they are a curious, expeditious, and elegant contrivance, and what, in my opinion, will anſwer every purpoſe for which they are deſigned, and likewiſe be of great ſervice to the public.

3 5 JACOB SEBRING, Jun.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 22d inſtant at night, out of the ſtable of Benjamin Kendall, near the Croſs Keys, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; a bay mare, fourteen hands and half high, thirteen years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white hairs in her mane and near the withers, occaſioned by the roller; her mane and tail large and thick, and her knees bend inward, is a natural pacer and carries her head low.——Likewiſe ſtolen a half worn hackney ſaddle, double flapt, hog ſkin ſeat, the maker's name Thompſon Parker, Philadelphia in copper-plate on the tree, and a double reined bridle, the curb loſt. Whoever ſecures the thief in any goal, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, and deliver the mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for the mare alone, with reaſonable charges, paid by

BENIAMIN KENDALL.

N. B. Certain intelligence has been received of the man that ſtole the above deſcribed mare; his name is JAMES HILL, an Engliſhman born, but ſays he has lived ſome time in New-England government, and is ſuppoſed to have gone that way: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, appears to be about the age of 50, of a freſh complexion, a little bald headed, gray hairs and curl'd, is very talkative and fond of ſtrong liquors; had on a blue cloth coat, better then half worn; black jacket, and black ſtocking breeches, and white ſtockings. 2 5

GEORGE WEBSTER,

Next Door to Alderman Lott's, in Leary's-Street, has for Sale the following Articles,;

FINE hyſon, Souſhong, breakfaſt, green and bohea teas
Double & refined loaf ſugar
Lump, and muſcovado ſugar
White and brown ſugar candy
Plumbs, comfits and candied orange
Black pepper, ground ditto
Whole and ground rice
Oatmeal, ſago
Coffee chocolate, ſtarch
Powder and fig blue
French and Carolina indigo
Caſk and jar raiſins
Currants, figs, plumbs and prunes
Soft and hard ſhell almonds
Citron
Preſerved ſweetmeats
Tamarinds, honey, and Ginger ſweetmeats
Preſerved limes
Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and Nutmegs
Alſpice, ginger & ground do.
Olives, capers and anchovies
Ketchup
Florence oil in betties and bottles
Bees-wax Caſtile ſoap
Waſh hand balls, pomatum, Hair powder, and blacking ball
Orange flower, lavender and Hungary water
Stoughton's bitters
Baſket fine ſalt
Cheſhire and Glouceſterſhire cheeſe
Butter
White and red onions
Ware's beſt ſnuff in bladders
Weſton's ſnuff in bottles
Long and ſhort pipes
Ink powder, quills
Sealing wax
China bowls, plates and diſhes
China cups and ſaucers, and a variety of cream colour'd ware

Liquors, viz.

Madeira, Teneriff, and Port wine
Arrack, cider
Common and white wine vinegar
Briſtol beer
Kenten's porter in hogſheads and hampers
Holland Geneva,
Coniac brandy
Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum
Metheglin, French liquors
Aniſeed, cordials
Powder and ſhot

He likewiſe begs leave to inform the gentlemen his friends and others, that he intends to teach the German flute and hautboy, as uſual.

N. B. He gives to country cuſtomers the higheſt price for butter, cheeſe, and bees-wax. 9 6

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER's-QUAY, *Rotten-Row,* where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

[*Extracts from the Virginia papers, &c. relating to an American Epiſcopate.* The ſubject continued form our laſt]

Williamsburg, June 13, 1771.

To the writer who ſigns himſelf a COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

Varniſh over this ſcheme with what colours you pleaſe; deck the intruder with the utmoſt art; under all this diſguiſe I ſee the horns of his mitre.

ROBERTSON.

SIR,

WHEN the author of the letter to the Clergy of Virginia ſent that publication to the preſs, he did not expect it would paſs unnoticed. His entertaining any ſuch hopes, the well known activity of the advocates for eccleſiaſtical tyranny would not admit. Nor is he diſappointed. For, accoutered with a complete ſuit of armour, fabricated in the Laudæan age, you offer yourſelf a champion in defence of the good old cauſe. But, with what ſucceſs, muſt be ſubmitted to the judgment of the impartial public.

As we both ſeem to agree in placing the Commiſſary out of the queſtion, our diſpute will be reduced to a much narrower compaſs. I will therefore begin with your arguments, and conſider them ſeparately.

When I mentioned the diſtance of the adviſers of an American Epiſcopate, as a reaſon againſt our runing head long into it, I was thoroughly perſuaded, *that if advice be good, it is of no conſequence whether it come from the diſtance of one mile, or eight hundred.* But if people ſituated ſo far from us, diſcover grievances in our preſent eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, of which we were never ſenſible before, does it not concern us to be very cautious how we liſten to their repreſentations; and to conſider, whether intereſt have not a greater ſhare in their advice than good will? Were epiſcopacy a new diſcovery, I ſhould not blame the Clergy of Virginia for receiving the firſt intelligence of this mighty bleſſing, with all the meekneſs of the dove: But as the caſe now ſtands, I could wiſh them to temper it a little, with the wiſdom of the ſerpent. For to let ſo many years paſs without taking proper meaſures to obtain a removal of their grievances, muſt be a ſevere reflection upon their honeſty; and not to diſcover them before they were pointed out by perſons, with whom they had ſuch a ſlight connection, affords no very convincing proof of their wiſdom. But, for my own part, I am perfectly acquainted with the artifices of our high churchmen. *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.* By the publications from the northward, we were taught to believe, our intended Biſhop is to have nothing to do with courts, and the uſual appendages of eccleſiaſtical authority. But the maſk now begins to be thrown aſide; and we have been informed by ſome Clergymen, that all theſe things are not only highly uſeful, but abſolutely neceſſary. You alſo ſeem to ſubſcribe to the ſame opinion. A diſpute, you tell us, ſubſiſts, *Whether the General Court had not better take upon them the exerciſe of eccleſiaſtical authority, than leave it altogether unexerciſed?* I will make no reflections upon your invidious repreſentation of this matter: As if the exerciſe of ſuch authority were merely arbitrary, the effect of neceſſity, and not of a conſtitutional power, granted by law. You know, or at leaſt ought to know, that the General Court has ſupreme authority in all cauſes, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil. There are many arguments which might be produced in defence of this poſition. But ſince ſome perſons have thought proper to diſpute it, and a cauſe of great importance is now depending upon the determination of it, I do not think myſelf at liberty to carry on this debate any farther at preſent.

You ſay I inform the world, *that religion has ſubſiſted among us above an hundred years, and from thence argue that to attempt any thing further for its benefit is roſhneſs*, No, I aſſerted, and do ſtill maintain, that where religion has already gained a footing in a tolerable degree of purity, it would be an inſtance of great abſurdity to run any conſiderable hazard, for a diſtant chance of bare utility. *Confirmation*, you tell us, *is uſeful, if not eſſential to the profeſſion of Chriſtianity.* The ſame thing may be aſſerted, with equal propriety, by a Papiſt, concerning extreme unction, the uſe of pictures, images, and a thouſand things of the like nature. A good man may make uſe of them all as pious means of ſtirring up a Spirit of devotion in the minds of his hearers. But who gave us authority to model the church of Chriſt according to the policy of this world? Or, are the laws of his ſpiritual kingdom to be ſubjected to the caprices of fallible men? If then the practice of confirmation ſtands upon no firmer a foundation than its mere utility, and we ſet up ourſelves for judges of ſuch utility, it will, I fear, with difficulty ſuſtain the aſſault, which has been made againſt, it by Proteſtant Deſſenters. But be it ever ſo uſeful, it is ſtill incumbent upon you to prove, that the introduction of it will not be attended with more miſchief than can be compenſated by any of its propoſed advantages. As to Seeker's account of the church of Geneva, I have no concern with it. But a * writer, who appears to be much better acquainted with that city than ever he was, gives us the following deſcription of the religious principles of her Clergy: *Pluſieurs paſteurs de Geneve n'ont d'autre religion qu'un Socinianiſme parfait.* Now is it probable, that men in ſuch ſentiments ſhould be fond of introducing new ceremonies? The ſame writer, in another place, ſays, *Le revenues des paſteurs ne va pus au dela de 1200 livres ſans aucun caſuel; c'eſt l'Etat qui le donne Car l'Egliſe n'a rien.* Would you propoſe this as a model for the incomes of the Virginian Clergy! For Heaven's ſake let us hear no more of the church of Geneva.

It ſeems, what I ſaid about the dedication of churches, *is not juſtifiable. It would not be decent in me to call the dedication of the temple at Jeruſalem a foppery.* Why, who ſays it would? But what connection have the dedication of the Temple at Jeruſalem, and the Dedication of the church at Williamſburg, with each other! That, as well as the other religious rites of the Jews, had the ſanction of divine authority. Can you ſay the ſame in behalf of the dedication of Chriſtian places of worſhip? Or, may we not juſtly infer the contrary, from the anſwer of our Saviour to the woman of Samaria: *Believe me the hour cometh, when ye ſhall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jeruſalem, worſhip the Father—God is a ſpirit, and they that worſhip him, muſt worſhip him in ſpirit and truth.*

You take it amiſs becauſe I aſſerted a journey to England ought to be conſidered as an advantage to the young candidate for holy orders. But what are the arguments you bring againſt the truth of this aſſertion? *The ſhortneſs of time.* Short however as it is, he may, if he pleaſes, acquire a degree of knowledge, far ſuperior to what he could have gained had he continued in America. The inhabitants of the city of London are remarkable for their polite reception of ſtrangers, when they come properly recommended. The houſes of men of learning are always open to the inquiſitive. The ſame thing may be ſaid of the two Univerſities, and the ſeveral inſtitutions for the promotion of ſcience; the members of which, in general, rejoice at every opportunity of directing the ſtudies of the ſober and diligent. Heavy indeed, then, muſt be the intellects of that man, who can take a journey to England, and return without making conſiderable improvement. *But the expence of ſuch a journey.* You certainly know, when a young man receives a regular education (and I deſire to ſee none but ſuch, in holy orders) there are funds appropriated to the leſſening of this charge. But why muſt the moſt important of all profeſſions be confined to the neceſſitous? There are ſeveral independent Gentlemen who educate their children with a view to their becoming Clergymen: And I foreſee their number will daily increaſe; *But do not the Diſſenters ſuffer for want of the ſame opportunities?* If we enjoy any ſuperior advantages, do I deſerve to be blamed for pointing them out? However, the caſe of the Diſſenters is, in many reſpects, very different from our own. In their ſeminaries, the PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY conſtantly attends his pupils, and is engaged with them in a ſevere courſe of ſtudy. The reading of the *New Teſtament in the original; the formation of their ſtyle: the compoſition of ſermons, are the continual objects of his care.* By this means they are well acquainted with books, and enter into the world thoroughly prepared to give a reaſon for their faith. Nor is a ſmaller degree of attention paid to their morals. They are not taught to ſubſtitute an inſipid round of idle ceremonies in the room of purity of heart. Accordingly the effect, of their education is viſible throughout the future parts of their lives. Diſſenting Miniſters, who are a ſcandal to their profeſſion, ſpending their time in drinking, ſwearing, talking obſcenity, are objects rarely to be ſeen. I wiſh as much could be ſaid of thoſe of our own church.

You ſeem much diſpleaſed at my talking about the rights of the church of Virginia. But why not mention the rights of the church of Virginia as well as thoſe of the church of Ireland? The latter, although in communion with, is not dependent upon, the church of England; For ſhe voluntarily received her articles and canons; but this did not happen till a conſiderable time after the reformation in both countries. The caſe is the ſame with regard to the church of Virginia. In general, ſhe makes uſe of the liturgy of the church of England, But her paſtors have ſeveral privileges unknown to the Clergy at home; and, as I obſerved in my former letter, it becomes them to be very careful to ſecure, and hand them down to future generations. As to what you ſay about the veſtry of a pariſh's refuſing to admit a Clergyman, becauſe he was not licenſed by the Biſhop of London, they certainly acted in a proper manner. But what does all this prove? That the church of Virginia has ſubmitted herſelf to the government of the ſaid Biſhop: And in conſequence of this, her Clergy are allowed to officiate, and hold preferment in England. The caſe was exactly the ſame in the church of Ruſſia. For many ages ſhe acknowledged the Patriarch of Conſtantinople as her Metropolitan; and her Biſhops received ordination from his hands. But did the Ruſſian church conſider her ſelf as dependent upon the Greek church in Turkey? By no means. For ſhe made canons, and altered ceremonies, juſt as it ſuited her own, or the convenience of the ſtate. And matters continued in this ſituation as far down as the reign of Peter the Firſt.

As to your innocent attempt at wit, the Country Clergyman can readily forgive it. He has lived long enough to learn, that people will rail, when they are incapable of reaſoning. Early initiated into the principles of civil and religious liberty; confirmed in them by a courſe of liberal ſtudy; with indignation he beholds every deſign to ſeparate them. He had heard it confidently aſſerted, that the church of England is the eſtabliſhed religion of *all North-America.* The right of preſentation, which, by our law, is now placed in the veſtries of the reſpective pariſhes, he had heard treated with the utmoſt contempt. In ſhort, a ſcheme to trample into the earth the fair, the riſing plant of American liberty, was publicly avowed. To guard the well diſpoſed Clergy of Virginia, againſt being made the dupes of the contrivers and promoters of ſuch pernicious deſigns, was the intention of the Country Clergyman. His conduct, he is aware, will draw down upon his head, all the fire of the *Hierarchical* Heaven. He is, however, prepared for the event. The applauſe of an ignorant multitude is no object of his ambition. But he deſires to have his name inrolled in the liſt of that choſen band of the defenders of the liberties of mankind, who do live, and will continue to live, *in animis hominum, in Æternitate temporum, fama rerum.* I am, &c.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

Juſt imported in the Friendſhip, Capt. John Lewis, from Briſtol and to be ſold by

JOHN SCHUYLER, Jun.

At his Store in Great-Dock-Street, between the Coenties and Slip-Market, on the uſual Credit, the following Articles,

FOUR penny, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 6 by 8 window glaſs
A few boxes of pipes
Hatters trimmings
8-4, 9-4, & 10-4 roſe blankets
6-4 ſpotted ermine
Blue, red and green long ells
Yard wide, and yd. 3-8 cotton check
Snuff—Braſs kettles
Flannels, &c. 1 4

At TAYLOR and DE LANCEY'S VENDUE STORE,

In QUEEN-STREET, the Corner of King-Street, nearly oppoſite Alderman Deſbroſſes's,

To be ſold every Day this Week, cheap for Caſh,

IRISH linens, ſheetings, dimities, cll wide French ſtripes, counterpains, bed bunts, and bed ticks; cotton and thread ſtockings, linen handkerchiefs and cotton romals, light and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilks, light & cloth colour threads; blue, black, and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, red and blue coatings, beſt black Genoa velvet,—Green tea, mens and boys hats—Writing paper, &c. &c. *To be let and immediately entered on,*

A good convenient dwelling houſe, in Little Dock-ſtreet, between Coenties and Slip-market.—Inquire of the Printer. 1003

City of New-York, 4th October, 1771.

WHEREAS on a complaint of Samuel Tuder, of this city, merchant, an attachment was lately iſſued againſt the effects of Samuel Rogers, and Lemuel Brooks, of the colony of Connecticut, merchants, and on the 26th Sept. ult. notice thereof, according to law, publiſh'd in the news papers of this city; and whereas the whole of this proceeding was occaſioned by a miſunderſtanding on both ſides, between the parties concerned; and whereas the cauſes of the ſaid miſunderſtanding and difference are now explained and removed, and all matters and accounts agreed and ſettled, to the ſatisfaction of a perſon duly authorized by the ſaid Rogers and Brooks, and the parties on the other ſide in this city; therefore the ſaid attachment being diſmiſſed, the notice before mentioned in the public papers, is ordered to be diſcontinued; and the vindication of the ſaid Rogers and Brooks, which was ſent to be publiſhed, is by the agent before mentioned, on their behalf, countermanded. 1 4

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

At the ſign of the Spade near Coenties Market, Albany Pier,

Have juſt imported by the Freindſhip Capt. Lewis from Briſtol, and the laſt veſſels from London;

A Large aſſortment of ironmongery and cutlery ware and which they ſell reaſonable wholeſale or retail.

Alſo Nails, tacks, and brads, of all ſizes, London T C ſteel, Bliſter'd and German do. hoop and ſheet iron, London and Briſtol Pewter, Sweeds and American bar iron, iron pots kettles, tea kettles ſkillets, waggon and cart boxes, allum, brimſtone, copperas, red-wood, log-wood, powder, ſhot, bar-lead, anvils, viſes, and beck irons, ſad irons, ſpades, ſhovels, trace, jack, and ſquirrel chains; the very beſt ſaw mill, croſs cut and pit ſaws, fiddles, and fiddle ſtrings, bird cages, leaf-gold, argol, pumice, rotton-ſtone, and emery.

ALSO

And aſſortment of looking glaſſes from £. 11 to 2*s.* and a very curious and large aſſortment of japan'd ware.

TEN EYCK and SEAMAN,

At their Flour Store near Coenties-Market,

Have for Sale, either wholeſale or retail;

RUM—*Spirits,*
Muſcovado ſugars,
Loaf and lump do.
Molaſſes—Tea,
Alſpice—Ginger,
Pepper,
Indigo, the beſt French, purple and copper,
Teneriff wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter cask,
Chocolate—Coffee,
Ware's beſt Scotch ſnuff,
Wool cards of the beſt kind,
Shot—Bar lead,
Beſt F F gun powder,
Window glaſs, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10,
Choice Taunton ale,
Pewter in ſmall handy casks, about 200 in each, aſſorted, with diſhes, plates, baſons, and ſpoons.
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails,
The beſt old Virginia tobacco, by the hogſhead,
A few barrels of good beef.
Butter in firkins.

Notice to the Public,

THAT the UNIVERSAL STORE of G. DUYCKINCK, at the Sign of the Looking-glaſs, the corner of the Old Slip-market, is now removed to his dwelling houſe, next but one from the ſame corner, alſo running back to the next ſtreet, or Little Dock-ſtreet, between the widow Duyckinck, and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker, being one and the ſame ſtore—He has imported from London and Briſtol, by the laſt veſſels, A large aſſortment of goods, ſuch as have not been imported to this city before—being a curious aſſortment of valuable goods, viz. China cut flint glaſs, looking-glaſſes, particular pictures, whoſe prints coſt from one hundred to three hundred guineas, for engraving.

ALSO, A large aſſortment of

DRUGS,

with every article connected therewith,

And alſo in thoſe ſundry branches, as

Painters and Limners Colours,
Dyers and Fullers Articles,
Window Glaſs of all Sizes,
with Coach and Plate Glaſs;
Founders and Smelters Articles,
Jewellers Stones, &c.
London and hard Metal Pewter;
Sheet Lead, Ditto Braſs, Do. Copper, Do. Tin, Do. Iron — In Boxes Rolls and Bundles.
Steel of different Sizes and Marks,
Nails and Shot of all Sizes,
Writing Paper of all do.

ALSO, an Aſſortment of

Paper Hangings and Carpetting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES,

Spicery——Snuffs.

And variety of other articles for country ſtores and the army, too tedious to mention, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. 1 4

JOHN AMIEL,

Has imported in the Ship Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble from LONDON;

Double refin'd loaf ſugar
Single do. do.
Spices of all kinds
Jar and caſk raiſins and currants
Jordan almonds
Soft ſhell do.
Turkey figs
Anniſeed, carraway-ſeed, and ſago
White and brown ſugar candy
India ſoy and catchup
Fine French and Spaniſh olives
Pickled walnuts
Gloſter and Cheſhire cheeſe
Baſket ſalt, and ſalt petre
Split peaſe
Corks
Staple iſinglaſs
Fig and powder blue
Florence oil
Fineſt pearl barley
Mogul and Andrew cards
Fine long glaz'd pipes
Beſt Durham muſtard, looſe and in bottles
Black pepper
Sugar almonds
Do. plumbs
Carraways
Barley ſugar
Capalare
Vermicelli
Citron
Stoughton's bitters
Turlington's balſam
Beſt ſmall Italian capers
Snuffs: Hardham's No. 43, Straſbourgh, Plain rappee, Weſton's Scotch in bottles, Do. in bladders
Fine Kites-foot and Oronoko tobacco
Likewiſe has for ſale, as uſual,
Madeira
Red port
Teneriff
Frontignan
French liqueurs
Old ſpirits and brandy
Rum and Gineva
Porter and Taunton ale
Beſt claret by the caſe or doz.
Muſcovado ſugar
Anchovies
Alſpice
Oatmeal
Prunelloes
Prunes and tamarinds
Indigo—New rice—Cayenne
Wax tapers and
Spermacæti candles
Hyſon, common green, Shouſhong and bohea teas
Coffee, chocolate

And every other article in the grocery way 1501—

Wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt price, at his ſtore in Smith-ſtreet.

RAN away on Saturday the 12th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at the Ship-yards, an indented ſervant girl, named CATHERINE BEASLEY, about 15 years of age, fair complexion, ſmooth faced, of a middling ſtature, blue ey'd; had on a callico gown, blue quilted petticoat, and took with her ſeveral other clothes. Whoever takes up and returns the ſaid ſervant girl, to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble, and any perſon, who keeps, or entertains her, ſhall be proſecuted as the law directs, by

JAMES DICKSON.

JUST IMPORTED
In the Britannia, Capt. Munds, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the same Prices as in London,
By SAMUEL DEALL,
In Broad-Street, who is the only Person appointed in North-America, for Sale thereof.

THE ESSENCE OF PEARL, and the PEARL DENTRIFICE, prepared by JACOB HEMET, Dentist to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia, which for some Time past has been experienced by the Nobility, Gentry, &c. to have the desired Effect in cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Their Compositions are of the softest and smoothest Kind, free from any Thing that is in the least Degree injurious, will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums, preserve the Teeth in a perfect sound State, free from Rottenness and Decay, ; will render the foulest Teeth white and beautiful, and take off all disagreeable Smell from the Breath, fasten those Teeth which are loose, and prevent those which are already decayed from growing worse; will ease and greatly prevent the Tooth-Ach; nor has any so truly valuable a Remedy ever before been offered to the Public, for the using of which, there are proper Brushes.

ALSO,

Under Sanction of the King's Patent, a very useful Article that has been long wanting, viz. A Composition in a solid Form, for making an excellent shining LIQUID BLACKING for Shoes, Boots, &c. —It is in small flat Cakes, one of which scraped to Pieces, is sufficient to make a Pint, the Water being poured on when boiling hot; and may be used as a Ball with one Brush only; It preserves the Leather, prevents it from cracking or growing hard, keeps out the Wet, and will not in the least soil the nicest Stocking. 95
Newbridge, Hackinsack.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Hopewell, Captain Smith, and to be sold cheap by
BENJAMIN SEIXAS,
At his Shop in Broad-street, nearly opposite to his Excellency General Gage's,
A large and general Assortment of Saddlery;—such as,

WHITE, and checkt swanskin
Plated, polished, steel and tin'd bitts and stirrups of all sorts
Common and flat set buckles
Surcingle, boot, and head and throat do.
Brass harness do.
Brass bridle do.
Curry combs and brushes
Green, blue, scarlet and hair plush
Green, blue and scarlet fringe
Livery lace
Broad and narrow saddle lace
Carpetting
Cloth and shalloon for chaises
No. 16, 18, and 20, straining webb
Linen girth do.
Worsted surcingle & girth do.
Three and four strap body roller do.
Boot strapping
Horse whips of all sorts
Silver'd staples and plates
Do. tuff nails
Womens worsted reins
Chaise do. do.
Hogskins
Morocco skins
White calf do.
Brass nails
Brass knob screws
Brass padlocks
Brass hooks for chaise saddles
Brass fastnings for saddle bags
Tin'd, chain, staples, and rivets for saddle bags
Plated and steel spring spurs
Shoe and quality bindings
Coach & mane comb sponge
Dowlas,
Coloured thread,
Yard, ell, and four horse thongs
4 oz. 8 oz. and 14 oz. tacks
2d. 3d. and 4d. clouts, &c.

Likewise makes and sells all sorts of saddles, chairs chaises, and harnesses, &c. &c. 1500

HENRY REMSEN,
AND COMPANY,
Have imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, a general assortment of seasonable goods, and will sell them on the very lowest terms, at their store in Hanover-Square, consisting of

SCARLET, green, blue, black, mixt, brown and drab broadcloths, shalloons, buttons and twist; striped and rose blankets; blue, red and mixt coatings; scarlet Bath coatings, mixed do. bearskins and fearnoughts, kerseys and hunters cloth, green baize, spotted ermin, broad and narrow frizes, green, blue and red frizes, penniston and halfthicks; India coating, serges or long ells, ratinets, calimancoes, plains and forrest cloths, striped flannels and linseys, scarlet flannel; nails, window glass, pewter; writing paper, and quils, blank books, and wafers; gilt and metal buttons; a large assortment of shoe and knee buckles; an assortment of knives and forks, and other cutlery; Irish linen and sheeting, worsted stockings and caps, worsted and silk mits, hatband and womens crape, dowlas, garlix, and tandems; sorted crewels; a large assortment of the most fashionable ribbons; callicoes in the newest taste, furniture callicoes and cottons black and colour'd taffaties, black and colour'd Persians, India and English chintzes, colour'd damascus, ditto mantua, black grogram and sattin, pelong and figur'd modes, narrow Persians and sarsnet, cambricks and clear lawns, tabling diaper, and damasks; clouting diaper, black and white gauze, tammies and durants; Scotch linen, Manchester do. cotton, lungee, new silk, bandanoe, Barragon, and printed linen handkerchiefs; black russel, a-la-mode, plain and flower'd everlasting, serge denim and dorsetteens, wiltons and German serge, tobine lutestrings, furniture damask, do. harrateens, do. cheneys, with trimmings to suit; a large parcel of cotton and linen checks, furniture checks, mens and womens gloves and mitts, oznaburgs, dowlass, Russia sheeting, gimps, ferrits and laces, black and white lace, sewing silks, threads, common and chaple needles, pins, snuff and tobacco boxes, knee garters, tapes, bobbin, nonsopretties, broad camblet, blue and brown wool, and cotton cards; felt hats, and bound caps, brown buckram, gilt trunks, pasteboards, quality and shoe binding, coat bindings of all colours, spelling books, psalters, testaments, bibles, chip hats, playing cards, spices, ink-powders, pewter table and tea spoons, steel and brass thimbles, gold scales and weights, mens and boys castor hats, cotton counterpanes, Marseilles quilting, black sattinet, and cantoon be pquns. 98 107

Fresh WHITE LAMP OIL,
By the BARREL,
TO BE SOLD, by
JACOB WILKINS,
Near the Old Slip-Market.

N. B. He has for sale, a quantity of andirons, tongs, and shovels, with a quantity of Queen's ware—amongst which are, the handsomest pattern fruit baskets, &c. &c. &c. He will sell very cheap forcash. 14

NICHOLAS HOFFMAN,
At his Store in Dock-Street, near Coenties-Market,
Has just imported in the Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from London, and the last Vessels from Liverpool and Bristol;

CLOTH coloured coatings
Blue do.
Red do.
Green knap frizes
Blue do.
Cloth coloured do.
Blue and mix'd Geman serges
Blue and mix'd forrest cloths
6-4, and yd. wide Bath coatings
Yard wide hunters
Striped blankets.
Scarlet broad cloths
Blue & brown do.) from 7s. to
Black & drab do.) 25s. p. yd.
Swanskins
Shalloons
Durants
Tammies
7-8, and yd. wide Irish linens
Silk romalls
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton romals
Writing paper
Black Persians
India tafeties
Black satin peelong
Black and blue callimancoes
Velverets
Flints
Hanover lace
Dowlas
Apron and cap tapes
Broad and narrow cambletes
Pins
Sewing silk
Irish sheeting
Cutteau knives
Knives and forks
Buckrams
Cambricks and lawns
Ghenting handkerchiefs
Cross bar and figur'd, double folded
Stuffs
Chequered cambletes
Barley corns
Bombazeens
Oznaburgs
Bed ticks
Clouting diapers
Fustians
Black breeches patterns
Scotch threads
Felt hats
Taylors shears
Ivory and horn combs
Shoe buckles
Ink powders
Basket buttons
Metal and brass coat and vest buttons
Gartering
Quality bindings
Yd. wide, & 6-4 check linens
14

BOLTING CLOTHS,
Also, a few hogsheads of extraordinary good TOBACCO.

ENNIS GRAHAM,
Has for sale, at his store, at the corner of Wall-street, a large assortment of goods, suitable for the season, imported in the last vessels from Europe;

BEST superfine
Middling and low price broad cloths
Hunters, forrest and
Fine Cassimer do.
Twil'd coatings
German serges
Devonshire kerseys
Swanskins
Flannens
Wiltons
Thicksets
Genoa velvets
Manchester do.
Feather'd do.
Velverets
Coller do.
Nankeens
Fustians, sattinets
Hair and
Worsted plushes
Rattinet shalloons
Durants,
Callimancoes
Tammies
Cambletes
Duroys
Sagathees
Furniture checks
Brown hollands
Dowlas
Irish linen
Russia drillings
Irish sheeting
Oznaburgs
Silk Damascus
Persians
Tafeties
Paduasoys
Silk and hair grograms
Black silk prunello
Cloth colour do.
Black crape
Dimities
Janes
Silk breeches patterns
Vest do.
Silk gloves
Black and white silk hose
Mixt do.
Barcelona handkerchiefs
Persian do.
Linen do.
Silk ferrets
Sewing silks
Best scarf twist
Silk garters
Scarf twist buttons
Worsted, do. gilt do.
Metal, plated and sleeve buttons
Mohair, shoe and
Quality binding
Red tapes
White do.
Crewels
Worsted gloves
Plain worsted hose
Ribbed do.
Plain thread
Ribbed do.
Worsted cord
White shammy gloves
Purple do.
Horn buttons
Nankeen do.
White thread do.
Pins
Writing paper
Cambricks
Long lawns
Silk bordered tabbys
Crimson sattin
Black do.
Peelongs
Silk vellure
Black serge dusoy
Buff colour do.
Everlasting
Double allopeens
Single do.
Callicoes
Duroys
Striped cotton
Diapers
Threads
Green baize
Red do.
Brown buckrams
Black do.
White do.
Glazed linens
Wilton carpetting
Stay tapes
Livery laces
Shammy skins
Sealing wax
Wafers in boxes
Pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles
Steel do.
Taylors irons
Do. shears and scissars
— Notches
Brass thimbles
GOLD and silver buttons
Do. broad hat laces
Narrow do.
Gold and silver Epolets
Gold & silver garters
Do. do. Vellum
— — threads
— pearl
— spangles
— cord
— hat bands
— chain
Gold and silver buttons and loops spangled
Do. do. bindings
Do. Spangled loops for coats
Do. do. frogs
— bordering loops
— imbroidered vest with spangles
Silver do. worked upon white and purple tabby

Any of the above goods sold cheap, wholesale or retail. 14

LEIGH and PRICE,
At their Store near the City-Hall, Wall-Street, do now intend to sell the following Articles, retail, at the lowest wholesale Price,

IRISH linen and sheeting,
Linen and cotton check
Worsted cotton and silk hose
Green, striped and brown camblets
Black lasting
Tobin'd Queen's stuffs
Dorseteens—callicoes
Black, white and scarlet tammy
Black, white, green and pink durants—Silk Venetians
Coloured crapes—Ribbons
Barcelona handkerchiefs
Spitalfields do.
Printed linen do.
Ready made shirts
Damask and diaper table cloths
Gause, and gause handkerchiefs—Lawn do.
Muslins—Cambricks
Catgut—Fancy-net
Do. striped, figured and sprigged
Silk mits and gloves
Leather do.
Sewing silk—silk laces
Sattin cloaks
Silk and sattin hats and bonnets
Silk, sattin and stuff petticoats
Fans and necklaces
Sattin and stuff shoes
Ladies caps—Minionet lace
Playing cards, &c. &c. 14

TO BE SOLD,
THE House where the Subscriber lately liv'd, and where the Printing Office is now kept on Hunter's-Quay. There are in the House 7 good Rooms with Fire Places, besides the Kitchen with two Fire Places; also a good Cellar and a Garret; the whole very convenient for a Merchant, Shopkeeper or private Family. For further Particulars, apply at the House opposite the Premises,
SAMUEL LOUDON.

JOHN THURMAN, Jun.
AT his store in Smith-street, the corner of Wall-street, is now selling on the most reasonable terms, a great variety of goods suitable to this season, imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, viz.——A large assortment of plated, gilt, platina, metal, horn, scarf and mohair buttons; scarf and mohair twist, and sewing silk; a great variety of the newest fashion ribbons, peelongs, sattins, tafeties, modes, brinets, persians, lutestrings, mantaus, paduasoys and other silks; tammies, durants, taborets, striped checked and plain cambletes, shalloons; rattinets and stuffs suitable for womens ware; callicoes, chintzes, damasks, taffaties, persians and other Indian goods—striped blankets, Bath rugs, broad cloths, coating and other woolen goods; threads, shoe, coat and quality bindings, gartering tapes, bobbing, velverets, janes and other Manchester goods; pewter, metal spoons, with many other articles as usual in the cutlery, jewelery, haberdashery, millinery and hosiery ways. ALSO, 100;
Deers leather, raccoons, and a few packs of good beaver.

Ready MONEY *given for* Pot *and* Pearl *Ashes, by*
HENRY WHITE,
WHO has for Sale, SAIL CLOTH,
Pepper in the Bale, and sundry other GOODS, imported in the last ships from London. 79.

HALLETT and HAZARD,
Have for sale at their store in Hanover-Square, a large assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from Europe;

BROAD cloths
Wiltons
Forrest cloths
Bath coatings
Shalloons
Rattinets
Calamancoes
Durants
Tammies
Lastings—Craped
Bombasine
Callicoes
Cottons
Chintzes
Printed linens
Cambricks
Plain, Pistol, Flower'd } Lawns
Tandem silesias
India, English } Taffeties
Peelong sattins
A-la-mode
Broad persians
Nankeens
Plain and striped muslins
Dowlas
Russia sheeting
Irish linens
White drillings
Silk romal, Cotton do., Bandanoe, Printed, Black gauze, Barcelona, Kenting, Scotch linen, Mallabar } Handkerchifs
Cyprus gauze
Tiffany
Cotton counterpanes
7-8, yd. wd. yd. and 4/4 checks
7-8 and 6-4 do.
Bed bunts
Bed ticking
Dy'd pillows
Fine white figur'd drawboys
Do. cantoons
Do. cotton sattinets
Do. figur'd dimities
Do. corded do.
Black cotton sattinets
Black & colour'd dorsetteens
Check'd and spotted venetians
Colour'd and masquerade crapes
Mens and womens Thread and cotton } hose
Black, colour'd and figur'd ribbons
4lb 4/4 and large brass pins
Black and colour'd knit patterns
Sewing silk
Scotch thread
Womens and childrens white and purple mitts and gloves
Black and colour'd silk and worsted mitts
Black and white laces
Silk ferrits
Wax necklaces
Quality Shoe and Coat } binding
Gartering
Table cloths
Scarlet cord—Dutch laces
Cap, apron and striped tapes
Colour'd threads
Buckram
Glazed linen
Gold basket
Campaign and Death-head } buttons
Scarf twist
Marking canvass
French pearl necklaces
Shirt buttons
Knee garters
Fans and laces
Chip hats
Looking glasses
Writing, Bonnet } paper
Press
Ivory
Nutmegs
Waters—Ink powder
Testaments
Blank books
Temple and common spectacles
Small black beads
Gilt and lacquer'd buttons
Iron and cast wire
Plane and joiner's irons
Hinges
Locks
Hammers
Augers
Saws
Awl hafts
Shoe knives
Nippers
Pincers
Awl blades
Iron squares
Sash pullies and lines
Bridle bits
Saddlers sets
Stirrup irons
Curry combs
Girth and straining webb
Globe, tuft, chair and staple } nails
Half hunters
Twig whips
Small nails, tacks and brads
Gimblets
Brass cocks
Thimbles
Sewing and darning needles
Shoe and knee buckles
Cork, bed and wood screws
Gouges
Chizels
Firmers
Box rules
Handles and escutcheons
Files and rasps
Compasses
Knitting pins
Candlesticks
Snuff boxes
Thumb latches
Brass nobs
Shovels and tongs
Fish hooks
Clock pins
Corks
Shoe and knee chapes
Knob latches
Iron mills to grind Indian corn
Long and short frying pans
Blacksmiths vises
Anvils
Spades
Shovels
Mill saws
Sad irons
Blister'd steel
Milled lead
Nails—Glass
Brass kettles, &c. &c. 6

They have also just received, per the America, Capt. Hervey, from Hull,
A very large assortment of,

COATINGS
Frizes
Striped and rose blankets
Baises
Bearskins
Rugs and coverlets
Bath coatings,
Blue, scarlet, crimson and mix'd broad cloths
Shot, &c.

TENT WINE
IN Bottles, very excellent, and at least 8 Years old, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, nearly opposite Mr. Hugh Rider's, near Crommelin's Wharf. 86—